Scotts Valley Water District

P.O. Box 660006 Scotts Valley, CA 95067-0006 831-438-2363

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Attend a Public Board Meeting

Learn more about water in your community! We urge customers to attend monthly Board Meetings held on the second Thursday of every month at 7 p.m. at the District office, 2 Civic Center Drive, Scotts Valley.

For More Information

Contact Assistant General Manager/Operations Manager William O'Brien at 831-438-2363 or by e-mail at contact@svwd.org for more information about your water quality.

Please Visit Us at www.svwd.org

Use our website to access meeting agendas and minutes, as well as information about the Board of Directors, rates, water quality, water conservation, and more.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



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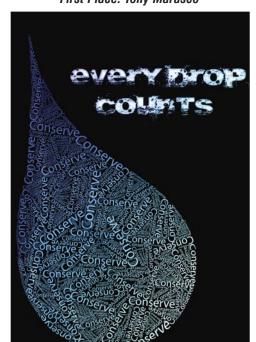
REPORT ON WATER QUALITY FOR 2011

We Passed Our Annual Water Quality Checkup

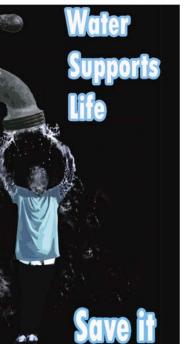
This report provides water quality test results for samples report also contains a description of local water sources, drawn during 2011 and from required historical test results. answers to common questions about water quality, and Once again, the test results show your drinking water is of information to help your family or business conserve the a higher quality than state and federal standards require. In addition to detailed results of water quality testing, this

precious water resources of our community.

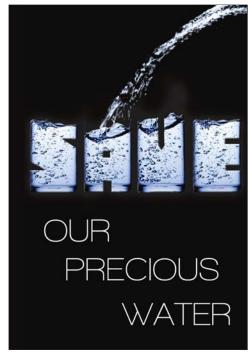
First Place: Tony Marasco



Second Place: Cameron Hammill



Third Place: Sean Kennedy



YOU CAN NOW PAY YOUR WATER BILL ONLINE

Take Advantage of Water Efficiency Rebates

You may earn up to \$200 for retrofitting a toilet or washer-\$100 from Scotts Valley Water District,

plus a matching \$100 from the City of Scotts Valley. Terms and procedures for all of the rebate

programs can be found at www.svwd.org. Start saving water and money today!

• High Efficiency Toilet Retrofit. Replace your old toilet with a new 1.28 gallon per

• High Efficiency Washer Retrofit. Replace your old clothes washer with a new

High Efficiency Washer (HEW) and you could see a water savings of 6,000

weather based irrigation controllers, and low-flow irrigation.

• Landscape Rebates. Landscape for lawn replacement, rain catchment systems.

flush High Efficiency Toilet (HET) and you could see water savings of 24,600 gallons

We now offer online billing! Sign up at www.svwd.org to view your water bill and use a credit or debit card to pay your water bill online. You may also sign up for automatic recurring payments by downloading an authorization form and sending it to the District office. Please contact us if you have questions about our billing options or any water-related question.

VISIT OUR WATER-SMART DEMONSTRATION GARDEN FOR GREAT LANDSCAPE IDEAS



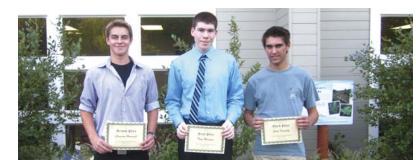
The District's demonstration garden is thriving after the winter rains. It is a great place to learn about and see examples of: low-flow and efficient irrigation systems, bioswales to help retain water, permeable paving, weather based irrigation controllers, rainwater catchment systems, and water-smart and drought tolerant plants.

The garden is tailored to our Scotts Valley environment, and is organized to show local plant community groupings. Please come by and visit any time at the Water District offices, 2 Civic Center Drive, Scotts Valley.



Student Water Conservation Print-Ad Contest Winners

Scotts Valley Water District high school students used their graphic design skills to promote water conservation as part of the District's Annual Print Ad Contest. Ninety entries were received by seventy-five students. Congratulations to the winners and to all the participants!



2011 Annual Print Ad Winners From Left to Right: Cameron Hammill. Second Place: Tony Marasco, First Place: and Sean Kennedy, Third Place.

Visit www.svwd.org for Water Saving Ideas and Rebates.

Water in the Environment

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The District's current source of supply is 100 percent groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Scotts Valley Water District was completed in September 2001 and January 2011. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: drycleaning, gasoline storage and distribution, and manufacturing. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities: abandoned water and monitoring wells, septic systems, transportation corridors, commercial parking lots, and sewer collection systems. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the District Office at 2 Civic Center Drive, Scotts Valley or by e-mail at contact@svwd.org.

Where to Get More Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



When to Seek Health Care Advice

Our water supply is from underground aquifers that are less susceptible to surface water contaminants. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune-system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Our Commitment to Providing Quality Water

Quality Water Supply

Your drinking water comes from local groundwater supplies.

Your Water Is Highly Treated

We operate four advanced water treatment facilities to produce safe, high-quality water.

We Test for Quality

Our state-certified water quality professionals monitor your water 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to ensure the safety of your water.

Frequency of Tests: Some tests are done daily, others weekly, monthly, or at other intervals. Some measurements are taken continuously, around the clock, using sophisticated equipment. We do more testing than required by state and federal regulators.

Certified Labs: Tests and results are produced by independent state-certified facilities.

Test Accuracy: The thousands of tests we conduct every year are done with extraordinary accuracy. Many substances can be detected at a level of two grams per one million gallons of water.

Water Quality Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. For information go to www.epa.gov.

RESULTS OF 2011 DRINKING WATER QUALITY TESTS

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants and other constituents detected between January 1 and December 31, 2011. Secondary Standards in the table refer to aesthetic aspects of water. In general, water quality remained constant or improved in 2011 and meets all State and Federal standards.

SCOTTS VALLEY W	ATER DIS	STRICT TRI	EATED WAT	ER	
CONTAMINANT	MCL or MRDL	PHG or MCLG	RANGE	AVERAGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
REGULATED CONT	AMINANT	S WITH PR	IMARY MCL	S	
Arsenic (PPB)	10	4	ND to 5.3	1.7	Naturally occurring minerals.
Fluoride (PPB)	2,000	1,000	120 to 770	380	Naturally occurring minerals.
Gross alpha particle activity¹ (pCi/L)	15	3	ND to 7.2	2.4	Naturally occurring minerals.
DISINFECTION BY-	PRODUC ⁻	TS AND DIS	SINFECTAN	T RESIDU	AL
Total Trihalomethanes (PPB)	80	NA	ND to 68	13.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic acids (PPB)	60	NA	ND to 4.4	3.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine [free] (PPM)	4	4	0.1 to 1.8	0.8	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
LEAD AND COPPE	₹²				
	ACTION Level	PHG	# OF SITES Sampled	90 TH Percentile	# OF SITES SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION EXCEEDING
Lead ² [total] (PPB)	15	0.2	20	2.1	0 Customer household plumbing.
Copper ² [total] (PPB)	1,300	300	20	440	0 Customer household plumbing.
REGULATED CONT	AMINANT	S WITH SE	CONDARY N	MCLs	
CONTAMINANT	SECON	IDARY MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chloride (PPM)		500	23 to 98	46	Naturally occurring minerals.
Iron (PPB)		300	ND to 130	16.0	Naturally occurring minerals.
Manganese (PPB)		50	ND to 12.0	1.5	Naturally occurring minerals.
Odor threshold (TON)		3	ND to 1	0.9	Naturally occurring minerals.
Specific Conductance (micromhos per cm)	·	1,600	340 to 1,000	631	Naturally occurring minerals.
Sulfate (PPM)		500	77 to 110	90	Naturally occurring minerals.
Turbidity (NTU)		5	0.08 to 0.39	0.21	Naturally occurring minerals.
Total Dissolved Solids (PP	'M)	1,000	260 to 620	416	Naturally occurring minerals.
NO STANDARDS					
рН		7.4 to 8.5	7.9	DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS CHART:	
Sodium (PPM)			29 to 120	58	

209

53

1.7

19

2.1

174

1.0

100 to 300

32 to 68

ND to 7.6

5 to 35

1.6 to 3.1

57 to 310

0.4 to 1.4

ND to 13

Minus 0.6 to 1.4

ortho-Phosphate [as P04] (PPM) Carbon Dioxide (PPM) Langelier Index

- Water samples for the data reported above are drawn from both the treatment plants and the distribution system.
- B. Our treatment plants remove a combination of iron, manganese, arsenic, sulfide, and reduced constituents inherent to the Scotts Valley groundwater supply. Where needed volatile organic compounds are also removed.
- C. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Radiological constituents samples were drawn from three treatment plants in September 2008.

- ² Lead and Copper Rule samples were drawn from 20 customer taps in September 2011.
- ³ Average Total Hardness for 2011 was 12.2 grains per gallon.

Total Hardness³ [as CaC03] (PPM)

Carbonate [as C03] (PPM)

Calcium (PPM)

Magnesium (PPM)

Potassium (PPM)

Total Alkalinity (PPM)

Grains per Gallon: A unit of hardness where 17.1 parts per million equals 1 grain per gallon.

Turbidity: A physical characteristic of water that makes the water appear cloudy. The condition is caused by the presence of suspended matter. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Langelier Index: This index is used in stabilizing water to control both corrosion and the deposition of scale.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Micromhos per Centimeter: An indicator of dissolved minerals in the water.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

- NA: Not applicable.
- ND: Not detected at testing limit.
- NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit, indicating the clarity of the water.
- **pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity.
- **PDWS:** Primary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- PPB: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

 1 PPB equals 0.001 PPM and is equivalent to about one drop in 17,000 gallons of water.
- **PPM:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter. 1 PPM equals 1,000 PPB and is equivalent to about one drop in 17 gallons of water.
- PHG: Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Total Dissolved Solids:** An indicator of dissolved minerals in the water.
- TON: Threshold Odor Number: The unit of odor.
- 90^{TH} Percentile: The third highest sample result of 20 sample results.